The Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XLVIII. WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1888. PRICE TWO CENTS

SHOOTING UPON PORTER.

RIVAL YANKEE PLAYERS.

AN IMMENSE FALL TRADE.

LIFE IN A GREAT CITY.

STAR CHAMBER POLITICS.

Democratic Delegates Not Together, But the Power to Republicans Representative, and They Adopt Resolutions Denouncing Parties and Bosses and Republican Principles—Can Have Nothing to Say Hereafter—Ohio Democracy Dead.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 4.—The State Federation of Trades and Labor Unions of Indiana held its fourth session here to-day. Emil Levy of Evansville was elected President and John P. Donegan of Lafayette Secretary and Treasurer.

The delegates present took action regarding the political needs of the day and adopted a series of resolutions condemning the policy of legislation which will result in the transfer of the control of the Federal Government from the people to the hands of corporations and trusts, and declaring that the interests of the non-voters and laboring classes, and especially they "cannot support the candidates of the Republican party for President because both of them are standing as champions for the interests of the trusts and corporations, and are unfit by reason of their record to be trusted with the power of the Government."

The resolutions charge Gen. Harrison with recommending a company of soldiers during the winter of 1877 "to shoot starving workmen when they refused to surrender to the dictates of the corporations," and with having refused to intercede with the Governor of Illinois to save the life of Parsons, "a fellow citizen and comrade of ours," who was executed in Chicago in 1887. The resolutions also refer to Gen. Harrison's views on the Chinese question while in the Senate.

The sessions of the federation were held with closed doors, and it is charged openly that some delay in fully accredited delegates desires to let Republicans work on their committees for the bill. The present difficulty is concentrating in determining how many accredited delegates, duly signed and authenticated by the proper officials of the various local unions, there were present at the convention. It appears that there were 60 delegates present, while from Republican sources it is claimed that only five delegates participated in the adoption of the political resolutions, and two of these were Democrats. Democrats claim control in securing the resolutions, and say that a Democratic ticket will be nominated by the federation.

The resolutions also declare against the issuance of injunctions in labor disputes, and condemn the Republican party because it has failed to relieve the people from the burden of the high tariff. They also declare against the issuance of bonds by the United States, and against the Republican party because it has failed to relieve the people from the burden of the high tariff. They also declare against the issuance of bonds by the United States, and against the Republican party because it has failed to relieve the people from the burden of the high tariff.

[illegible]

THE WELCOME TO BLAINE.

Preparations of Democrats for the Visit of Ex-Secretary Hay to Ohio—Democrats Say They Will Be Glad to See Him—Republicans Say They Will Be Glad to See Him—Democrats Say They Will Be Glad to See Him—Republicans Say They Will Be Glad to See Him.

[illegible]

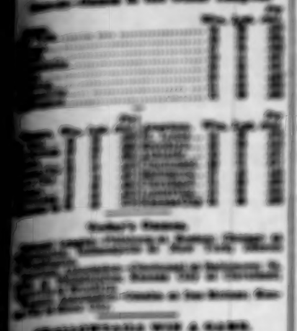
FAULTS OF MILAP [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TEXT THAT [illegible]

[illegible]

THEY PLAY BALL.



ORDERED OFF THE TRACK.

THE LOG OF THE LAKES

Sick Headache

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Indigestion: No Appetite

Like a New Person

Hood's Sarsaparilla

100 Doses One Dollar

LAST 4 WEEKS — FIRST TIME AT POPULAR PRICES — 3rd EDITION

Crystal Slipper

50 CENTS

EDEN MUSEE.

MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM.

WITH IN BLACK — Cockalorum's Minstrels.

JERUSALEM ON THE DAY OF

The Crucifixion.

The Tribune.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 5, 1868.

TERMS FOR THE BEST STORIES.

"The Tribune" Makes a Tempting Offer to Writers of Fiction.

For the best story whose principal scenes are laid in Chicago, and the manuscript of which shall be received at this Tribune office on or before Oct. 15, The Tribune will pay a cash prize of $500.

For the second best story of Chicago, $75.

For the third best, $50.

For the fourth best, $25.

Besides these prizes, The Tribune's regular terms for literary matter will be paid for all stories which may be printed, whether prize-winners or not.

No story should be longer than 25,000 nor shorter than 5,000 words, and however these limits might seem to have been violated, discretion in making the awards. The offer is open to the world. Newspaper writers are especially invited to offer stories, and no one in Chicago—not even the employés of The Tribune—is to be excepted in the awards. It is to secure impartiality in the awards the editor of The Tribune will select the selection of prize-winners to be made by disinterested and competent judges who shall be in ignorance of the authorship of the manuscripts submitted to them.

The names of authors may or may not be printed with their stories, as the writers themselves may wish.

If anyone has copyrights of all stories accepted, published, and paid for will vest in The Tribune; the ownership of others will be returned to the writers.

It is not often that autumn observes such contrasts. Yesterday furnished the exception, the eclipse of the sun was visible to the public there. Some of the older readers of The Tribune will remember the solar eclipse of Aug. 7, 1869, which was almost total at Chicago, and was entirely so to a belt of country extending through Western Iowa and Central Illinois. The two were nearly nineteen years apart.

Bristed's second trial resulted as at the Capital Hotel last Friday in 12 hits to 0 minutes of rigid examination and 11 degrees of soreness of mucous membrane. It is a count of short games, and chiefly remarkable because the medals since Sam Kearney was for many years supposed to furnish proof of the existence of a reserve nucleus in the interplanetary spaces. The orientalists observed the comet's base observer satisfactorily accounted for.

A Pennsylvania genius thinks he has the answer to the plaint mortuary and the gold-hunting scouts evidences that the North Pole of the earth now runs to what is now the Lake Superior region; that afterwards it made a bee to the Utah basin, and subsequently moved to its present location. He shall a change did not occur during the last ages of ice work it may be set down as of comparatively little consequence—scarcely more than to the use of quaternions of the time, which would have to be set at naught in order to bring about the slightest change of position of the earth's axis of rotation.

The money market quiet and steady (some securities quoted firm), but firm on gun stocks, with no change observable. New York and foreign exchange more both ways. Stocks in Wall street were stronger, with good buying of St. Paul, Reading, and the Vanderbilts.—The Chicago produce markets were tame, and trade was lower in spite of unfavorable news from abroad. Provisions were firmer, in sympathy with hogs. Gold reopened with Monday part closed. Gig sents higher, Sept. 2g cents lower, the 4 cents higher, Oct. 1g cent lower, corn and oats nearly, rye strong, barley dull, and lake-ends 1g cent higher.

The Presbyterians did not apparently poll a large vote in Alabama Monday. The Democratic majorities in Mobile and Montgomery have not been to the least affected by the third party. Clearly the vote never measures at $10 per eight here reported the Northern field. It would be prudent to wait back "Jim" Smith and "Jim" Jones and "Sykes" Bond to do some missionary work there. Brooks would denounce the Republicans and think God that he was not one, and that he had been a secession Democrat. Admonit and Sykes, to the heart's content without moving any adverse criticism and without incurring the censure of the party managers. The Southern papers would not think it worth while to report this.

One and eight-one which long constitutes inside a Democratic newspaper in Vermont is the case of the New York Herald. For long since it published a dispatch from this city to the effect that the Secretary of Louisiana Engineers would not vote for Mr. Morton for Vice-President because his nephew was General Passenger Agent of the Burlington road. A day or two later it was obliged to publish a contradiction, as it had discovered that the alleged subject of the nomination for Vice-President is the son of a prominent Delaware Democrat and a nephew of Cleveland—now a member of the Chicago Lincoln Club. Now, what about the Incidentals? Does the Herald's correspondent in most vigorously borrow Cleveland, or always pass to work on the q.t.?

The Secretary of Florida are evidently determined to lose no time in putting the Bold Bluff methods into practical operation. Ex-senator Benedict J. D. Cox, who served as the representative of his State on the National Republican ticket for four years and has also been a member of the State Legislature for a long term from the district, which is Republican, by a large majority when the vote can be cast, called a meeting on Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee to issue arrangements for the county conventions and the election of delegates to the State convention. He never as you call him would, however, be seen called upon by a mob of Southern and ordered to leave the county and stay away from it until after election, the order being accompanied with demonstrations of violence, which induced the timely departure to Jacksonville. The result was that there was no county convention, the vote and there will be no caucus made in it. At this writing gone about 1,000 the

politics, namely to a ten vote it will be seen that the disposition will essentially help Cleveland and Thurman to carry that strong Republican State.

LARGE REPUBLICAN GAIN MADE IN THE STATE.

With unusual promptness and exactness The Tribune proceeds to its speech at Terre Haute against putting the vote "that traitor" in the White Hill where, as he claimed, "the Democratic party has never had so far in the gathering of war ten millions on them and Allies." Now, then, does Fairbanks fail out an invitation to tardy voters Republicans to join the Democratic party when, according to his own statement, that party is not willing to go half so far in reducing the tariff as such representative Republicans as Grant and Allen? Will what grave does Fairbanks and associate for his party on the pretense that it is a tariff reform organization when in the same breath he protests that it will not make more than half the reduction advocated heretofore by leading Republicans? Certainly, according to Mr. Fairbanks logic, the only plank for a sincere tariff reformer in the Republican party along with Allen and one of its kerps who have twice as much reduction as the Democracy will tolerate.

Fairbanks Southern as a supporter with overwhelming its laudable accomplishment in claiming the Democratic party to be a better tariff reform organization than the Republican party, although not half as much in favor of free trade. While the measure of its opportunities the Republican party has always been a tax reducing and debt paying party, but the Democracy has never (not constitutionally sworn to lower taxes or extinguish public indebtedness. Since the close of the war the Democrats have had control more than half the time of the Lower House of Congress, to which all revenue bills must originate, and yet until within the last month they have never got through that body a bill proposing to reduce the tariff. During the time that the Republicans had control of the House interest and customs taxation was reduced to the successive amount of $200,000,000. Such is the record—a reduction by the Republicans of $200,000,000, and nothing whatever done by the Democrats until within the last month, although they have had control of the House half the time since the war. It is true that the large reduction by the Republicans was effected chiefly by repealing special internal revenue taxes, which the statesmen there levied to accommodate home men, but the incidental fact remains that the war taxes of constant vexation and agitation by Republican tariffers. Though in repeating these taxes and in the platforms the party has been willing to further reduction of taxation whenever practicable, Garfield declared the true course for Republicans professedly to be to "reduce the taxes on imports whenever we can safely and justly do so." Gen. Grant advocated the free listing of the fruits, nuts, etc., and, instead of repealing the whisky tax to save nine tariff votes, he favored "a tax upon liquors of all sorts and tobacco to all to bear." Either urged tariff reform on Congress, and after the reduction of 1868 was effected he insisted that it was insufficient and Congress must go further, so that "revenue may be reduced to an as low point to oppress the people," while "protective duties may be retained without becoming burdensome." The Republican party has never had in the White House a President who did not favor a reduction of the tariff whenever it appeared that internal revenue would suffice for the wants of the Government.

The blunder of the Chicago Convention in the hasty adoption of McKinley's resolutions amounts to nothing when weighed against the persistent and deliberate course of the party in enforcing revenue and internal taxation. Such has been its policy ever since the war—often as long delayed, but always far in advance of anything that could be expected of the Democracy.

There is no doubt now that the Republican House will adopt a better tariff reform bill than the Democratic House would possibly frame and pass. If tariff reformers make any progress in the Republican party the movement is nevertheless at its dictation, while an assurance of fourteen years with the Democracy in control of the House shows that nothing worthy the name of tariff reform can be expected of them.

The only place for a tariff reform Republican to locate the Republican party.

FLAIN DEALING WITH THE INDIANS.

Speaking of the attempts of the Indian Commission, now at Fleming Bank to open negotiations with the Sioux Nation and make the Indians understand definitely the situation to which they are placed, the New York Tribune, with great unfairness and in plain ignorance of the law under which the Commissioners are acting, says:

> What the Commissioners are now doing is only the customary thing in such cases. They are trying to find out what the Indians want, what is the least of any one of many concessions which they would consent to make, and what they would insist upon. The Sioux are not prepared, apart by any means, to make a treaty with the Commissioners. They have not been authorized to do so by the President, and they have not been instructed to do so by Congress. They are simply trying to find out what the Indians will do, and what they will not do, in order that they may report to the President and Congress the result of their observations.

The truth is that if the Commissioners attempted to "negotiate a treaty" they would be acting entirely without legal authority. Such action would be a manifest fraud on the Indians, and the Commissioners are right in telling the savages the plain, blunt truth, and informing them that no sacred treaty can escape them from the control of the Federal Government. The question now before Congress in the United States Supreme Court in the Cherokee tobacco case is 1870. The treaty with the Cherokees provided that they should not be taxed by the Federal Government, and under some of the previous treaties with new stamped to establish bolsters as agents or partners in the manufacture of whisky and tobacco in the Indian Territory and several segment of the internal revenue taxes. As the Indians would not consent to any change of the treaty Congress cannot so act—changing the clause in question. The matter was taken to the Supreme Court and the act of Congress was upheld. The court declared in brief that Indian tribes were not foreign nations or independent associations with which the United States could contract by treaty, but that they were mere wards of the Government, to be dealt with as Congress thought best. Therefore the Internal patrons was adopted by Congress and incorporated in the Revised Statutes, where it still stands.

An Indian tribe or nation within the borders of the United States is not independent of the United States Government, but is entirely subject to it. It has the right to govern itself, but the United States Government has the right to control its internal affairs. It is not a foreign power, and therefore it cannot enter into treaties with the United States. It is a dependent community, and it is entirely subject to the will of the United States Government

TO REST IN ARLINGTON.

ARRANGEMENTS IN WASHINGTON.

J. SHERMAN HALL IS DEAD.

"Try Ayer's Pills"

Rheumatism.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

AMONG THE RAILROADS.

An Appeal to Attack Chicago Local Freight Rates.

The Unions Refuse to Pay the Tariff and Its Representatives Withdraw from the Meeting—A Proposition to Take Off the Whole Local Tariff—Other Railroad Matters—Personal Mention—Short Items.

The Chief Bureaus and General Freight Agents of the roads in Chicago held a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce, which continued for the purpose of considering matters in which the roads centering here have a common interest, and to which the Commercial Convention will be referred for consideration. The Burlington report that it would not pay the Union Pacific, Chicago and Rock Island, and Chicago and Alton roads to unload their cars at the Missouri River, and that the Union Pacific would not receive cars from other roads unless they were unloaded by the consignees, and that the Union Pacific would not receive cars from other roads unless they were unloaded by the consignees, and that the Union Pacific would not receive cars from other roads unless they were unloaded by the consignees.

Proposed Railway Association.

The Illinois Railway Association, for the purpose of [illegible] was held at the Chamber of Commerce, at which the following roads were represented: Chicago and Alton, Chicago and Rock Island, Chicago and Northwestern, Chicago and Great Eastern, Chicago and Milwaukee, Chicago and Iowa, Chicago and Illinois, Chicago and Indiana, Chicago and Michigan, Chicago and Ohio, Chicago and Kentucky, Chicago and Tennessee, Chicago and Georgia, Chicago and Florida, Chicago and Texas, Chicago and California, Chicago and Oregon, Chicago and Washington, Chicago and Alaska, Chicago and Hawaii, Chicago and Japan, Chicago and China, Chicago and India, Chicago and Australia, Chicago and New Zealand, Chicago and South Africa, Chicago and Egypt, Chicago and Turkey, Chicago and Russia, Chicago and Germany, Chicago and France, Chicago and England, Chicago and Ireland, Chicago and Scotland, Chicago and Wales, Chicago and Canada, Chicago and Mexico, Chicago and Central America, Chicago and South America, Chicago and the West Indies, Chicago and the East Indies, Chicago and the Pacific Islands, Chicago and the Arctic Regions, Chicago and the Antarctic Regions, Chicago and the Moon, Chicago and the Sun, Chicago and the Stars, Chicago and the Universe, Chicago and Eternity.

Short Line Through Wisconsin.

Shipments of corn, grain and provisions from Chicago to the seaboard by the Central Transit Association route during the last month exceeded all previous records. The Chicago and Milwaukee road alone carried [illegible] bushels of corn, grain and provisions to the seaboard during the month of July, 1868.

Railroad Notes.

Chicago sends to Europe this week [illegible] bushels of corn, grain and provisions.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Milwaukee Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Iowa Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Illinois Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Indiana Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Michigan Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Ohio Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Kentucky Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Tennessee Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Georgia Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Florida Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Texas Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and California Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Oregon Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Washington Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Alaska Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Hawaii Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Japan Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and China Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and India Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Australia Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and New Zealand Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and South Africa Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Egypt Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Turkey Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Russia Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Germany Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and France Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and England Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Ireland Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Scotland Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Wales Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Canada Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Mexico Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Central America Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and South America Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the West Indies Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the East Indies Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Pacific Islands Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Arctic Regions Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Antarctic Regions Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Moon Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Sun Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Stars Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and the Universe Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

The Chicago and Eternity Railroad Company has declared a dividend of [illegible] per cent on the capital stock of the company, payable on the first day of August, 1868.

$100,000
6% Debenture Bonds.

We also deal in gilt-edge Commercial Paper based on Chicago improved property at LOW RATES.
REED & HANFIELD, Financial Agents,
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Bank Stock for Sale.

A desirable investment. Limited to one or two shares for any one person. Earning over seven per cent dividends, possible semi-annually and the bank's surplus equals its capital of $200,000, and shares accordingly command a steadily increasing premium. For further information apply to
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On City or Suburban Real Estate at current rates.
NORTON, BURLEY & HOWELL,
Attorneys, Rm. 3 Opera House Building.

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120 Dearborn-st., Main Floor.

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FOR SALE

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Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago & Atlantic Railway Company for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting will be held at the office of the Company, No. 77 Jackson-st., Chicago, Ill., on Tuesday, the 14th day of August, 1888, at 10 o'clock a. m.

BUSINESS.

Skin, Scalp, and Blood

Diseases Cured by Cuticura Remedies when the Purest, Sweetest, and all other Medicines fail.

No Rheumatic About Me!

CHAMBERLIN & DORTON TRANS. CO.

MONTREAL

The Elegant Side-Wheel Steamers Chicago and Duluth in Connection with the Famous Steamers of the Northern Line.
EMPIRE WAREHOUSE COMPANY,
Agents, Foot Michigan.

GOODRICH STEAMERS.

The Great Lake Michigan Route

STATE LINE.

Edinburgh, Belfast, Dublin, & Liverpool
Sail from New York every Thursday.

Summer Excursions.

A WINTER IN EUROPE AND EGYPT

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

The Santa Fe Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

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THE CITY.

SPECIAL.

Through the error of a correspondent a dispatch from Hamilton, Ill., stated a report that Thomas Foster of Chicago was drowned while bathing in Keokuk. Mr. Foster is in Keokuk, however, and with his daughter called on the editor of the Gate City to-day.

IN BRIEF.

The new Eighteenth street bridge was swung yesterday.

A. J. Lester of Springfield entered an affidavit in the interests of "Progress and Industry in the United States of England" at the opening of the Republican club last evening.

Michael Lang, an elderly well-to-do German of No. 55 Sterling street, went out for a walk Monday night and has been dead to him since. Foul play is suspected.

The temperature yesterday as observed by Sergeant Saltzstein, Signal Service, was: 6 a. m., 72 degrees; 9 a. m., 77 degrees; 12 m., 82 degrees; 3 p. m., 84 degrees; 6 p. m., 82 degrees; 9 p. m., 77 degrees; 12 p. m., 74 degrees. Maximum, 84 degrees; minimum, 72 degrees.

Robert Ward, the carpenter who was employed in a Public Library service, left a wife and two small children, and a mortgage on the home, when he died. Some of the neighbors have asked Sheriff Matson to take charge of the property and sell enough to pay off the mortgage.

The Board of Managers of the Protestant Orphan Asylum met at the asylum building, corner of Ashland avenue and Fulton street, yesterday afternoon. There are now 130 children in the institution. The receipts for the month were $1,000, and the expenditures $1,200. The latter sum was paid out for supplies, wages, etc., and nearly $200 for the support of the asylum.

County Attorney Kern is in receipt of a letter from the Public Service Commission relative to the Public Service Company's application to increase their capital stock from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, asking to know if the company has complied with the requirements of the law in the matter of publishing the proposed increase of stock, etc. The letter states that the commission has not been officially notified of the action of the company in the premises.

The Vice-President of the Personal Rights League has a preliminary meeting committee for the purpose of ascertaining what action the league will take in the matter of the proposed celebration of the Columbian anniversary. The committee will report at a meeting of the league to be held at Grand Pacific hall next Sunday afternoon, when the matter will be finally disposed of.

A memorial address regarding those who participated in the Columbian of the Civil War Period, preparatory to the Grand Army encampment, will be delivered by Gen. Joseph B. Foraker at Central Music hall on the evening of Aug. 17. Gen. Foraker will be accompanied to Chicago by Gen. Alexander McCook and Gen. Stanley Matthews, who will also address the meeting. Tickets will be issued by the committee, and will be distributed by the members of the Grand Army posts, which have promised to attend in a body.

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THE INSTITUTION FOR CHILDREN.

What Should Be Required to Place Out the Inmates.

The following communication on the treatment of dependent children has been sent to Mrs. A. H. Stevenson:

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—[Editor of The Tribune.] In an article on the disposition of persons made to Bishop's Training-school for Girls in Lake Forest, I find the following statement: "The children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Chicago, are also sent to this institution." Is this true? If so, what are the conditions under which they are sent? Are they sent for a term of years, or are they adopted? Are they sent to the institution by the asylum authorities, or by the parents? Are they sent to the institution by the asylum authorities, or by the parents? Are they sent to the institution by the asylum authorities, or by the parents